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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF GOVERNMENTS FOR 1984 RELATING TO NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Addendum

Introduction

1. This addendum covers thirteen additional annual reports of governments for 1984 received by 31 December 1985, bringing the total number of annual reports received for 1984 to 110. Such annual reports are submitted to the Secretary-General both by States parties to the 1961 and 1971 Conventions, in compliance with their treaty obligations, and also by States non-parties to those conventions, which submit them on a voluntary basis. Data in this summary are taken from Part A (Chapters I-IV) of the annual report questionnaire which deals with legislative and administrative action taken at the national level to implement the international drug control conventions as well as social, legal and general control measures applied to further the aims of those conventions. These reports relate to the following thirteen countries (countries which voluntarily submitted a report are marked with an asterisk):

Algeria
Benin
Bulgaria
China
Costa Rica
*Dominica
Germany, Federal Republic of
New Zealand
Nigeria
Saudi Arabia
Tunisia
United Kingdom
*Zimbabwe

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2. The following short forms are used in the present summary:

1961 Convention for the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at New York on 30 March 1961.

1971 Convention for the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna on 21 February 1971.

1972 Protocol for the Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, signed at Geneva on 25 March 1972.

Commission for Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council.

I. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

3. During 1984 China reported that action was being taken to accede to the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and to the 1971 Convention. The United Kingdom also reported on progress made towards becoming a Party to the 1971 Convention.

II. LAWS AND REGULATIONS

4. New regulations relating to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances were reported as having been enacted during 1984 by Algeria, Bulgaria, China, the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, Nigeria and the United Kingdom.

5. The texts of the legislation referred to in the above paragraph will appear in the United Nations E/NL document series in due course. Appropriate steps have been taken by the Secretariat to obtain those texts which were not submitted with the annual report as required.

6. Bilateral treaties which include drug offences as extraditable offences were reported concluded between Benin and Togo; Saudi Arabia and Jordan; Saudi Arabia and Pakistan.

7. Benin reported the conclusion of an extradition treaty with Ghana, and Nigeria reported the conclusion of an extradition treaty with Togo.

8. Drug offences were reported as extraditable offences under existing national extradition law by Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Costa Rica, the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, Nigeria, Tunisia, the United Kingdom and Zimbabwe.

9. With respect to provisions of the extradition laws referred to in paragraph 8, the following restrictions or exceptions are reported by the countries listed below:

Bulgaria. Drug offences are extraditable except those committed in Bulgaria.

Zimbabwe. Only offences punishable by twelve months imprisonment or more.

10. Dominica and Saudi Arabia reported that drug offences were not extraditable offences under existing national extradition law.

11. According to the reports received, extradition can be granted in the following countries:

(1) in the absence of an extradition treaty,
(2) only if so provided by an extradition treaty,
(3) only if reciprocity is assured.

COUNTRY	1	2	3
Algeria		x	
Benin		x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x
Costa Rica	x		
Dominica		x	
Germany, Federal Republic of	x		x
New Zealand		x	x
Nigeria		x	x
Saudi Arabia		x	
Tunisia		x	
United Kingdom		x 1/	
Zimbabwe	x		

III. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

12. The following countries reported the existence of a central body which co-ordinates government policy and action in matters concerning narcotic drugs (ND) and psychotropic substances (PS):

COUNTRY	ND	PS
Benin	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x
Costa Rica	x	x
Dominica	x	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x
New Zealand	x	x
Nigeria	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x

13. The following countries reported that no central body existed for co-ordinating policy and action concerning narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia and Zimbabwe.

14. The following administrative arrangements, made with respect to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances during 1984 by the Governments listed below, may be of special interest to the international community:

Benin reported regular working sessions involving the various national drug control services. Periodic meetings between representatives of Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo are concerned with developing a common defence against drug abuse and trafficking.

New Zealand. The Drug Advisory Committee was reconstituted with new members and expanded terms of reference.

Nigeria reported that an Agreement on Mutual Assistance on Matters relating to Customs, Trade and Immigration, concluded between Benin, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo, was relevant with respect to administrative arrangements concerning narcotic drugs. The import of psychotropic substances has been restricted by the establishment of a yearly estimate of requirements.

IV. CONTROL

A. PRODUCTION

15. Licit cultivation of the opium poppy for the production of opium in 1984 was authorized by Bulgaria, China and the Federal Republic of Germany. In that connection, Bulgaria reported that three licences were issued to co-operatives and one for research purposes; China reported that one licence was issued to a state farm; the Federal Republic of Germany reported that five licences were issued to corporate bodies, 27 to individual farmers and 77 to other categories of persons or institutions which were not identified.

16. Cultivators in Bulgaria and China are required to deliver their entire opium crop to a Government agency. Such delivery must take place one month after the harvest in Bulgaria and within two months in China. Payment is made in cash through the national bank in Bulgaria and as soon as delivery takes place in China.

17. Bulgaria, New Zealand and the United Kingdom also reported that cultivation of the opium poppy was permitted by law: for the production of poppy straw in the case of Bulgaria; for culinary purposes in the case of New Zealand; and for both culinary and decoration purposes in the case of the United Kingdom.

18. The Federal Republic of Germany reported that cultivation of cannabis was permitted by law, but did not report any licences issued.

19. Wild growth of the cannabis plant was reported by Benin, Costa Rica, Dominica, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

20. Reported uses of this cannabis are "illicit traffic and illicit use" (Benin, Dominica); "illicit purposes" (New Zealand); "bird food" (United Kingdom).

21. The following countries reported that the cultivation of (1) the opium poppy, (2) the coca bush or (3) the cannabis plant was permitted by law for research purposes:

COUNTRY	1	2	3
Bulgaria	x		
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x	x

Details on research actually carried out are as follows:

Opium poppy

Bulgaria. Research on improved growing conditions, variety selection and increase in alkaloid content.

Cannabis

United Kingdom. Research was conducted on (i) the constituents of cannabis and the analysis of the accumulation of THC in plants; (ii) the comparison of cannabinoid levels between seedlings and mature plants; (iii) the growth and spread of algae and fungi in water.

B. MANUFACTURE

22. The following countries indicated that there was lawful manufacture of (1) narcotic drugs or their preparations and (2) psychotropic substances:

COUNTRY	1	2
Bulgaria	x	x
China	x	x
Costa Rica		x
Dominica	x	
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x
New Zealand	x	x
Nigeria	x	x
Tunisia	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x

23. The following countries reported that manufacture of narcotic drugs or their preparations was subject to certain conditions:

(1) manufacture is subject to licensing;
(2) the licence specifies the premises in which manufacture may take place
(3) manufacturers are required to obtain periodical permits;
(4) manufacture is subject to Government inspection;
(5) manufacturers' stocks are subject to Government inspection;
(6) manufacturers' premises are subject to Government inspection.

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x	x
China	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dominica				x	x	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nigeria	x	x		x	x	x
Tunisia	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x	x	x	x	x

24. The following countries reported that manufacture of psychotropic substances was subject to certain conditions:

(1) manufacture is subject to licensing;
(2) the licence specifies the premises in which manufacture may take place
(3) manufacture is subject to Government inspection;
(4) manufacturers' stocks are subject to Government inspection;
(5) manufacturers' premises are subject to Government inspection.

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x
China	x	x	x	x	x
Costa Rica	x				
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x
Tunisia	x	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x	x	x	x

C. DOMESTIC TRADE

25. Among respondents reporting Government inspection of wholesale and retail of narcotic drugs, the form of control applied is set out in the following table:

(1) wholesalers' and retailers' stocks were subject to Government inspection;
(2) wholesalers' and retailers' premises were subject to Government inspection;
(3) purchases of narcotic drugs by wholesalers or retailers were subject to specific restrictions;
(4) steps were taken to prevent the accumulation of quantities of narcotic drugs in the possession of wholesalers and retailers in excess of normal business requirements;
(5) wholesalers were required to submit periodic reports to the Government regarding receipt, disposition and inventory of narcotic drugs;

(6) retailers were required to submit periodic reports to the Government regarding receipt, disposition and inventory of narcotic drugs;
(7) prescription was a requirement for the supply or dispensation of narcotic drugs to individuals;
(8) the use of official forms issued in the form of counterfoil books was required for the prescription of narcotic drugs;
(9) there were warnings on packages or accompanying leaflet information to safeguard the users.

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Algeria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Benin	x	x	x2/	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
China	x	x	x3/		x	x	x	x	
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dominica	x	x	x				x	x	x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Nigeria	x	x	x	x4/	x	x	x		x
Saudi Arabia	x	x	x5/		x		x	x	
Tunisia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x	x6/	x	x7/		x		x
Zimbabwe	x	x	x	x	x		x		

26. The following countries reported that there were some restrictions imposed upon the prescribing or dispensing of narcotic drugs to individuals:

Algeria. A prescription is valid only for a seven-day treatment.

Bulgaria. The drugs are prescribed by doctors on special counterfoil books. The quantities dispensed are limited and there are no refills.

China. A prescription must be written by senior doctors, and should be examined by pharmacists. The quantity dispensed at any one time is limited and a prescription should not be refilled.

Germany, Federal Republic of. Official forms in triplicate must be used for the prescription of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. These substances may only be prescribed for the purposes of treatment by a physician, a dentist or a veterinary surgeon, and, in fact, only the preparations of the substances are available on special prescription (Schedule IIIA of the Narcotic Drugs Legislation). For patients or animals, on any one day, only one substance may be prescribed in the form of a preparation, up to a certain maximum quantity. A narcotic drug prescription only permits one single purchase of the prescribed preparation and must be filled within seven days. Exempted preparations (Schedules II and III of the Narcotic Drugs Legislation) are subject to normal prescription only.

New Zealand. Medical practitioners may not prescribe or supply drugs for the treatment of any drug dependency unless specifically authorized by the Minister of Health.

Saudi Arabia. Narcotic drugs are only dispensed to patients in hospitals.

Tunisia. Quantities dispensed are limited by the fact that the pharmacist retains the prescription.

United Kingdom. Prescriptions must be indelible, and in the handwriting of and signed and dated by the persons issuing them. They must specify the dose to be taken and the quantity of drug to be supplied. Prescriptions must be issued by a person resident in the United Kingdom. In addition, the person dispensing the drug must be satisfied that the signature authorizing the prescription is genuine.

Zimbabwe. Prescriptions are limited to a one-month supply. Treatment is limited to four months; otherwise permission from the Secretary for Health is required for a longer treatment.

27. Among those countries reporting Government inspection of wholesale and retail of psychotropic substances, the form of control applied is set out in the following table:

(1) wholesalers' and retailers' stocks were subject to Government inspection;
(2) wholesalers' and retailers' premises were subject to Government inspection;
(3) purchases of psychotropic substances by wholesalers or retailers were subject to specific restrictions;
(4) prescription requirements were applicable to substances in Schedule II, III or IV of the 1971 Convention;
(5) records were required to be kept on the distribution of psychotropic substances;
(6) there were warnings on packages or accompanying leaflet information to safeguard the users.

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4	5	6
Algeria	x	x	x	x	x8/	x
Benin	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x	x	x	x	x
China	x	x		x	x	
Costa Rica	x	x	x			x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dominica	x	x	x		x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nigeria	x	x	x9/	x	x	x
Saudi Arabia	x	x	x9/	x	x	x
Tunisia	x	x			x	x
United Kingdom	x	x	x6/	x	x10/	x
Zimbabwe	x	x		x	x	

D. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

28. The system of control of narcotic drugs based on import certificates and export authorizations was applied in all countries reporting (Costa Rica did answer).

29. In connection with the application of the system of control of narcotic drugs based on import certificates and export autorizations there were some difficulties encountered during 1984. Benin reported some difficulties due to the existance of false import certificates. Dominica reported that it was not always aware of the receipt of drugs by the private sector. The Federal Republic of Germany reported that a great number of countries do not return the copy of the export authorization with the required endorsement certifying the effective import. Nigeria reported the absence of the copy of the export authorization which should accompany each consignment. The United Kingdom reported that some countries, which are Parties to the Conventions, do not return a copy of the export authorization. It also reported that some Parties do not raise appropriate estimates of their requirements, and that some importers used post office boxes as an address.

30. Article 31 of the 1961 Convention requires that import certificates or export authorizations for narcotic drugs state the international non-proprietary name proposed or recommended by the World Health Organization. In 1984, this was not reported to be a requirement in Saudi Arabia and Zimbabwe.

31. The right to export or import certain narcotic drugs was exercised by an organization in Algeria, Benin, Bulgaria, Nigeria and Tunisia.

32. Individuals or private enterprises were licensed to import or export certain narcotic drugs in Dominica, the Federal Republic of Germany, Nigeria and the United Kingdom.

33. Among respondents reporting a control system applied to the import and export of psychotropic substances listed in the schedules of the 1971 Convention, the form such control took varied according to the following table:

(1) an authorization system for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule I;
(2) an authorization system for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule II;
(3) a system of declarations for all psychotropic substances listed in Schedule III;
(4) a special control for psychotropic substances listed in Schedule IV.

It must be borne in mind that the absence of any indication of a control system in the following table may be due to the fact that import and export are prohibited. This is especially true with respect to substances in Schedule I.

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4
Algeria		x	x	
Benin	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria		x	x	x

COUNTRY	1	2	3	4
China	x	x	x	x
Costa Rica	x	x	x	x
Dominica	x	x		
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x
Nigeria	x	x	x	x
Saudi Arabia		x	x	x
Tunisia	x	x	x	
United Kingdom	x11/	x12/		x13/
Zimbabwe		x	x	

34. Some difficulties have been reported in connection with the system of import and export control referred to in paragraph 33. Benin reported that the large number of substances and preparations containing those substances made that control even more difficult. The Federal Republic of Germany reported that importing countries do not, in all cases, return copies of the export authorization together with the required confirmation of the effective import of psychotropic substances in Schedule II. For the export of psychotropic substances in Schedules III and IV, only about half of the importing countries return copies of the export authorization together with a confirmation of the effective import.

E. CARRIAGE IN FIRST-AID KITS IN INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

35. Carriage of limited amounts of narcotic drugs (ND) or psychotropic substances (PS) in first-aid kits in international traffic is permitted without prior authorization in some countries and prohibited in others. The following table sets forth the situation with respect to such carriage as reported in annual reports for the year 1984.

PERMITTED WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

COUNTRY	ND		PS	
	yes	no	yes	no
Algeria		x		
Benin	x		x	
Bulgaria	x14/		x14/	
China	x		x	
Costa Rica		x		x
Dominica		x		x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x15/		x16/	
New Zealand	x		x	
Nigeria		x		x

COUNTRY	ND		PS	
	yes	no	yes	no
Saudi Arabia	x		x	
Tunisia	x		x	
United Kingdom	x14/		x14/	
Zimbabwe		x		x

V. PROHIBITIONS

36. The Federal Republic of Germany reported that during 1984 the following substances were scheduled as illicit drugs: dimethoxybromoamphetamine, ethylpiperidylbenzilate, methoxyamphetamine, methoxymethylenedioxyamphetamine, methylenedioxyamphetamine, methylpiperidylbenzilate, racemethorphane and trimethoxyamphetamine.

VI. LEGAL AND SOCIAL MEASURES

37. With the exception of Saudi Arabia all respondents stated that drug cases are in general dealt with by ordinary courts .

38. Special courts or special chambers of ordinary courts for handling certain drug cases were reported by Nigeria.

39. Moreover, Costa Rica, the Federal Republic of Germany, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia reported other special institutions handling drug cases involving juveniles.

40. The following countries reported that the law provides that drug abusers shall undergo measures of treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation or social reintegration:

(1) as an alternative to conviction or punishment;
(2) in addition to conviction or punishment.

COUNTRY	1	2
Algeria	x	
Benin	x	x
Bulgaria	x	x
Costa Rica		x
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x
New Zealand	x	
Saudi Arabia		x
Tunisia		x

41. The United Kingdom reported that although there are no compulsory provisions, offenders may be referred to drug rehabilitation hostels or other agencies in the course of a probation or supervision order or after release from custody.

42. With regard to the aforementioned provisions Bulgaria, Costa Rica,the Federal Republic of Germany and New Zealand reported that the courts did order such measures during the year under review.

43. A government authority which helps persons convicted of drug offences to reintegrate into society was reported by Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia.

44. The following countries reported that the law makes provisions for prosecution or punishment of drug offences committed outside the national territory by (1) nationals or (2) foreigners:

COUNTRY	1	2
Benin	x	
Bulgaria	x	x17/
Costa Rica	x	
Germany, Federal Republic of	x	x
Tunisia	x	

The United Kingdom replied in the negative but reported that it is an offence under United Kingdom law to assist in or induce the commission, in any place outside the United Kingdom, of an offence punishable under the provisions of a corresponding law in force in that place.

45. A provision of the law to expunge the record of a conviction for a criminal drug offence after a given period of time is reported in Algeria, Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia.

46. The following legal or social measures, put into effect during the year under review in the countries listed below, may be of special interest to the international community.

Benin. A new draft bill regarding punishment for offences for use, trade and possession of poisons is being studied.

Germany, Federal Republic of. From 1984 until the end of 1986, the model scheme "Visits of social workers to drug-dependent offenders" will be implemented. Through the work of social workers in 66 consulting centres, the model scheme will serve the purpose of contributing particularly to the realization of the principle of "therapy prior to imprisonment" embodied in the new Narcotics Act. This will entail co-operation between judicial and therapeutical institutions, as well as with funding agencies.

Nigeria. More Juvenile Courts were established in the states of the Federation and display of anti-drug propaganda continued, especially in hospitals.

Notes

1/ The United Kingdom reported that extradition traffic with other states must be covered by treaties except that relating to: (a) Commonwealth countries, for which each member country is expected to enact reciprocal legislation according to an agreed extradition scheme; and (b) the Republic of Ireland, for which there is reciprocal legislation allowing for the execution of endorsed arrest warrants.

2/ Purchases of the one existing wholesaler are limited by the estimated quantities supplied to the International Narcotics Control Board.

3/ Drugs can be sold only in hospital pharmacies, which are authorized to purchase only the quantity and variety of drugs indicated on special purchase vouchers. The quantity is established in relation to the number of hospital beds.

4/ Supply is usually limited to three months requirements. Records and method of disposal are checked at regular and specific intervals. Stock levels are also checked before a new supply is approved.

5/ Wholesalers are allowed to import narcotic drugs only for governmental use in hospitals and research centres.

6/ There are no restrictions on retailers, but they must be pharmacists. Wholesalers may handle only those drugs for which they are specifically licenced.

7/ Only with respect to the requirement of inventory, but registers are subject to periodic inspection.

8/ For substances in Schedule II.

9/Issue of importation permit and permit to clear on arrival of the drugs at the ports.

10/ Except for benzphetamine, phendimetrazine and pipradrol.

11/ Except for eticyclidine, rolicyclidine and tenocyclidine.

12/ Except for mecloqualone.

13/ Only for benzphetamine, phendimetrazine and pipradrol.

14/ Applies only to ships.

15/ Merchant ships or fishing craft may carry limited quantities of preparations containing the following substances: hydrocodone, hydromorphone, morphine, opium, oxycodone and pethidine.

16/ Merchant ships or fishing craft may carry limited quantities of preparations containing methamphetamine and phenobarbital.

17/ Only if there is an international agreement.